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ALBANY COUNTY, WYOMING



A Ranch on the Big Laramie River.

THE CITY OF LARAMIE

Wyoming

of immigrants.

WHAT WE HAVE

Two railroads, with a third projected.

Population of county (census 1905), 9,992.

Acres of land in private ownership, 1,393,094.

Public schools equal to any in the entire nation.

Elevation, approximately, 7,000 feet above sea level.

Three plaster mills, turning out a tremendous output.

Cattle, 32,736; horses, 6,922; sheep, 87,888; swine, 245.

A fire department that keeps losses at the very minimum.

Acres of land in public ownership, approximately, 3,000,-
000.

A small tax levy, with maximum results for the money ex-
pended.

Climate, dry, healthful and invigorating, giving a death
rate extremely low.

First-class electric light system, giving motor power to
many small industries.

A coal mine within 23 miles of town, furnishing good fuel
for commercial purposes.

Two national banks, with capital of \$100,000 each, and
deposits approximating \$1,500,000.

A city where more people own their own homes than any
city of like population in the nation.

More than a score of secret societies, with excellent mem-
bership—all leading orders represented.

New and beautiful churches of many denominations, keep-
ing up the religious interest of citizens.

Large areas of lands susceptible of irrigation waiting the
coming of the farmer and stock raiser.

Two daily newspapers, something few, if any, towns in
other states of the size of Laramie can boast.

Stores in all lines of trade surpassed by no city of like
population in the Rocky Mountain region.

Seat of the University of Wyoming, with excellent equip-
ment and competent professors in all branches.

Miles of railroad, 109.57, divided as follows: Union Pa-
cific, 79.57; Laramie, Hahns Peak and Pacific, 30.

A first-class steam laundry, employing many people and
making for itself a reputation throughout the state.

A mutual building association that has been running for
seventeen years, with large capital and exceedingly satisfac-
tory results.

An urban population (census 1905) of 7,601, to which
must be added the large influx caused by the opening of the
rolling mills.

A gravity water system, supplying from mountain springs
water of great purity and so cold that icing is unnecessary at
any time of the year.

A pressed brick plant, making brick of excellent quality
from native shale. Many houses of worship, business blocks
and homes testify to its worth.

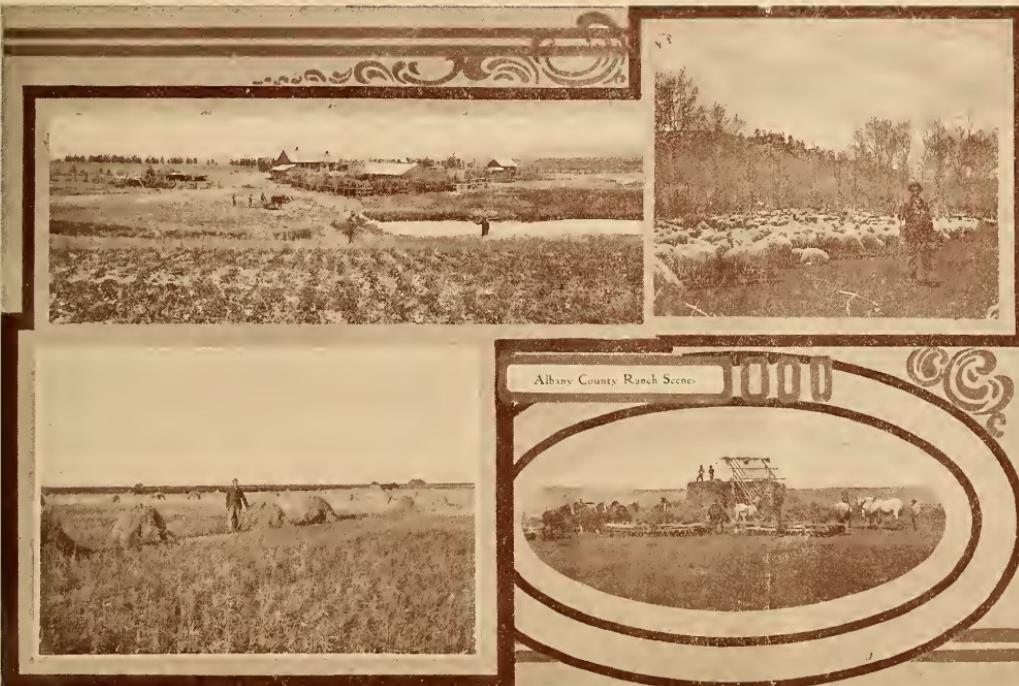
A creamery that is giving satisfaction to all customers and
is furnishing a market to all those who are engaged in the
keeping of cows. Output, about \$1,000 per month.

Division point of the Union Pacific railroad; large ma-
chine shops; iron rolling mills employing hundreds of men;
tie preserving works; biggest plant on the system for the
cutting and storing of ice; railroad pay roll aggregating half
a million annually.

IT is the purpose of this pamphlet to attract your attention only for a moment. If there is anything in it that appeals to you, make further investigation. In its compass only the briefest reference can be made to individual subjects, leaving those interested to make specific inquiry about resources to

Your Attention Invited

case for several decades to come. Agriculture will only add to the permanence and profit of the stock raiser, for the Laramie Valley is destined to become one of the greatest feeding points in the entire west. Then our stockmen will ship the finished product to the markets of Denver, the Missouri Valley and Chicago, instead of feeders to the feeding pens of the Poudre Valley, eastern Nebraska and Iowa. Generally speaking, the combination of agriculture and stock raising forms the most profitable industry known to the nation, and here cheap lands, plenty of water and a favorable climate unite to insure the desired results.



The Wyoming farmer is not subjected to the sweltering rays of a torrid summer sun. In the Laramie Valley men and horses are able to work in the fields without suffering from heat on the hottest days of summer. During a record of fifteen years the highest record for summer heat has been 92 degrees, and this was not during the harvest season. It is possible to plow late in the fall and early in the spring in the Laramie Valley.

AGRICULTURE

Of the farm crops raised successfully in the Laramie Valley and elsewhere in Albany County, perhaps alfalfa must be given first place. The acreage is constantly being extended and it is profitable not only in itself, but because of its great value as a soil fertilizer. Two crops are harvested during the season, making from four to six tons to the acre,



and the price per ton is from \$8 to \$10. Oats have run from 40 to 137 bushels per acre. The census for 1905 gives the average yield of Wyoming oats at 60 bushels per acre. Albany County oats took gold medals at both St. Louis and Portland. The prize oats weighed 48 pounds to the bushel, or almost 50 per cent more than the oats of the east.

Wheat reaches great perfection in the Laramie Valley.

A flouring mill constructed some years ago is being rejuvenated and it is planned to put it in operation during the coming winter. This mill is expected to not only grind flour, but it is the plan of the corporation into whose hands it has passed to put in machinery for the making of various kinds of cereal foods. The City of Laramie and nearby towns will furnish an excellent market for the mill output—the by-products will be a distinct advantage to the stockmen of this vicinity. Several car-loads of seed wheat have been shipped in and the seed is now (April, 1908) being distributed among the farmers who desire to engage in the industry.

Other excellent agricultural crops are barley, rye, spelts, field pease, potatoes, turnips, parsnips, sugar beets, onions, etc. In combination with alfalfa, barley has been found to be a most excellent grain for the fattening of lambs. Field pease are also of great value for this purpose.

The Laramie Valley produces the heaviest grains in the world. Following are the records made at Chicago, St. Louis and Portland: Wheat, 66 pounds per bushel; oats, 48; barley, 56; barley (hulless), 67.

But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. In competition with the people of the earth, Wyoming agricultural products have taken high place. At Chicago, St. Louis and Portland the awards on agricultural products were quite generally distributed to different sections of the state. Those who are interested can obtain lists of these prizes in reports of the commissions who had charge of the exhibits. The showing made by agricultural products at these fairs is a matter of much interest and value. At the Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1893 Wyoming took high honors. Among the awards from Albany County at that time were medals and diplomas given the Experiment Station at Laramie on collection of grasses and forage plants; on flax, both for seed and fiber; while barley and other small grains came in for high praise. At the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904 the collective exhibit of grains, grasses and forage plants secured a grand prize. Mr. John McFarlane of the northern part of Albany County took a grand prize on specimens of brome-grass, which was one of the few prizes of this nature given to single exhibits. Mr. E. J. Bell took a gold medal on barley raised on the Millbrook ranch on the Little Laramie. The Jury of Awards determined that the heaviest cereal grains at the fair were those raised in the Laramie Valley.

Seeds planted early in the Laramie Valley do not rot in the ground and second seeding is unheard of.

As a whole the soils of the valley are wonderfully fertile, as they have not been subjected to leaching by heavy rainfall, and contain all the necessary plant foods.

Stock is healthy here and requires much less shed and barn room than in eastern states. Diseases of animals are rare, the dry climate and high altitude being conducive to health in domestic animals as well as in man.



Plowing on the Laramie Plains.

DEVELOPMENT

Recently there has been organized at the City of Laramie a corporation that has taken over lands of the value of half a million dollars. It is the purpose of this large company to develop irrigation enterprises of gigantic proportions. The Haley ranch, the Riverside ranch, the lands of the Wyoming Central Land and Improvement Company, the Hoge

ranch and the Pioneer Canal are the properties that have been taken over. The acreage is in excess of 100,000 and the water rights owned are among the oldest upon the Big and Little Laramie Rivers. If these lands were divided into 80-acre tracts, they would furnish homes for 1,250 families, or more than 6,000 people.

Another company has taken over the Millbrook ranch and is selling it to homeseekers in small tracts. And still another company is contemplating the development of something over 50,000 acres, including the ranch of Mr. John Ernest. In the vicinity of Rock River 75,000 acres are being developed. But detailed information relating to these numerous enterprises cannot be given in the scope of this small pamphlet. Make inquiry of the Laramie Commercial Club for specific information relating to individual projects.



A Laramie Garden

FEEDING

At Laramie the Union Pacific has established immense feeding yards and grazing grounds for the live stock traffic. Between 5,000 and 10,000 cars of stock are unloaded and loaded here each year, in addition to the traffic of local origin. Each year an increasing number of feeders is bought and sold here of the sheep and cattle in transit from the western ranges to the eastern feed yards. These conditions make this a point of great natural advantage for the establishment of the packing industry. Our farmers are coming to realize the extraordinary adaptation of our climate, soil and crop conditions for feeding and fattening stock, and this branch of farming bids fair to overshadow all others. Alfalfa, field pease and other crops suitable for stock fattening purposes can be grown in great abundance.

LIVE STOCK Is highly remunerative under present conditions. A county that sends out prize-winners to fat stock shows also takes interest in high-grade stock of all descriptions, and high-grade stock means good conditions and good prices. In an article on the Fat Stock Show at Chicago in 1904, the Breeders' Gazette said of some cattle from the Laramie Valley: "The W. S. Vance yearling Herefords weighed 150 to 200 pounds heavier than the Texas stuff of the same age, indicating the superior maturing capability of northern over southern ranges." Mr. Vance took first prize in two classes against the entire nation. But, in spite of the splendid feeder show, probably the highest achievement of all was the winning by E. J. Bell of the third prize in the grain-fed three-year-old class. Mr. Bell's cattle were fattened with nothing but the grass of these valleys, never having received a mouthful of grain, and yet won third prize. The first and second prize cattle shown by Funk Bros. of Illinois were bred in Montana and fattened in Illinois upon corn silage made from Funk Bros.' famous high protein and high oil corn, and they were the only stuff good enough to beat the grass-fed cattle from the Laramie Valley. They sold for \$7.20 (average weight, 1,499 lbs.) and \$7 (average weight, 1,448 lbs.), while Mr. Bell's load sold for \$7, with an average weight of 1,480 pounds. These winnings at the Fat Stock Show and the winnings on wool and grain at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis brought the Laramie Valley to the attention

of the entire world, and a large portion of the prejudice of the past was overcome.

One of the largest horse ranches in the west is located in northern Albany County, and there are several associations of ranchmen who have purchased imported Belgian sires and others who own good Percheron, Shire and Coach stallions. A few are now raising Tamworth and other classes of swine which are found highly remunerative fed on home-grown produce, and there is still room for considerable development in the swine industry, for in our high, dry climate they can be kept free from disease and other troubles, and our highly nitrogenous foods produce bacon and other products of first quality.

WOOL By far the greater portion of all the wool grown in the great sheep-raising region of the west passes through Laramie on its way to the eastern markets.

Experiments in scouring wool at the U. S. Experiment Station here have been most successful, and it has proved that the conditions for sorting, grading, scouring and packing wool for the markets are very favorable. It is believed that the conditions for warehousing and for at least a portion of the manufacturing processes are equally favorable. The saving in freight, cost of storage, interest, waste and all the stages of handling and manufacture are so obvious as to attract widespread attention.



Stock Yards at Laramie.

FOR BUILDING

Building stone of nearly every desired kind, from granites to the softer sandstones, lie east of Laramie along the Laramie Mountains and in well-nigh endless quantities. Two miles east of Laramie, on a spur of the Union Pacific, lie the limestone quarries which supply a number of the sugar beet factories of Colorado with the pure limestone, so necessary to the manufacture of sugar. This stone is also used largely in building operations, making an excellent foundation stone.

The southwestern portion of Albany County extends into the Medicine Bow National Forest Reserve, where there is plenty of timber to be had for domestic and commercial purposes. Numerous sawmills operate both upon private lands and upon timber purchased from the government. This timber serves many useful building purposes and finds a ready market.

Other building material, such as plaster, soda, sand, etc., might form the subject of an entire volume, but space forbids mention here.

A short distance to the southwest of Laramie there is a vast deposit of the finest quality of Niobrara shale suitable for making Portland cement. This deposit underlies several hundred acres and has been fully tested by experts.

FACTORIES

Laramie is in fact a natural manufacturing center. It has the greatest variety of natural resources in minerals ever found in equal area. It is already the chief manufacturing town in Wyoming and new industries are starting up each year. Its cement plaster is shipped, by three different mills, as far east as the Mississippi and as far west as the Pacific coast. Its clays and

shales produce the finest brick in the west, and the materials lie at its doors, in inexhaustible supply, for the manufacture of natural Portland cement and sand lime brick. There is a call for smelters, iron and steel manufactures, tile, pottery and pipe works, lime and concrete making, tanneries, paint works, soap works, sash and door factories, glass works, gas works, power plants, etc.



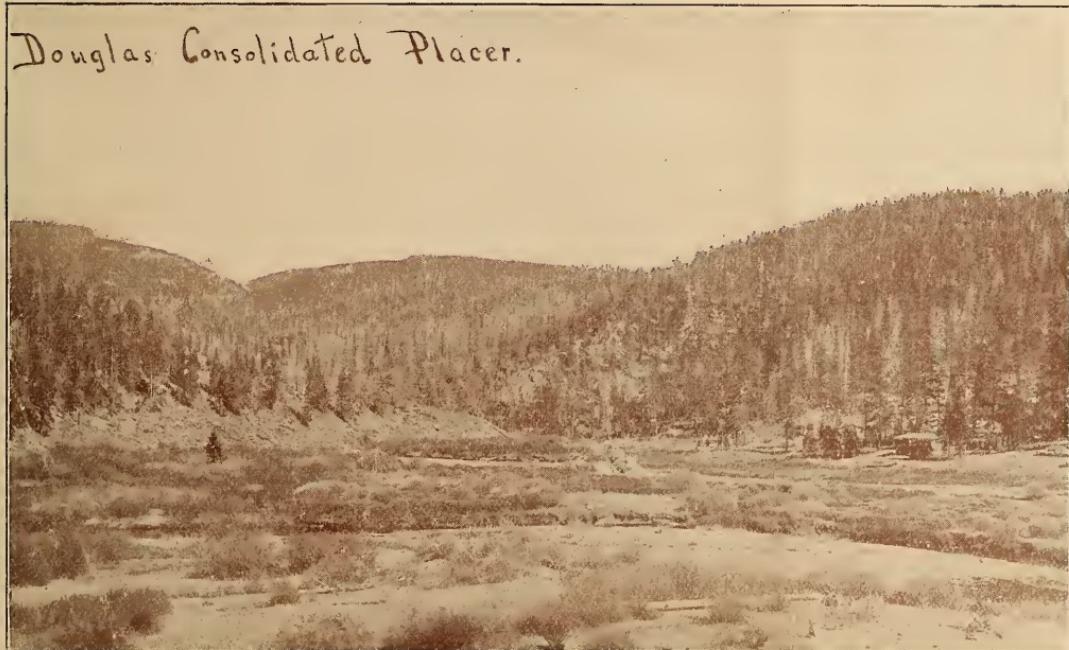
In the Forest Reserve, Albany County.

MINING For thirty years mining has been carried on in the Medicine Bow Mountains, to the west of Laramie and in the southwestern portion of Albany County. While there has been considerable lode mining, the work has been for the most part upon placer claims along Douglas Creek and its tributaries. A very large amount of coarse gold has been taken from Moore's Gulch, Lincoln Gulch and Spring Creek. The Albany placers have given up some of their gold and work is progressing thereon from year to year. The Rambler mine, the Keystone, the Blue Jay, the

Centennial and the Strong are familiar names. In the northeastern corner of the county there is a promising camp north of Laramie Peak, in the North Laramie Hills. Here the principal property is the Esterbrook. South of the Esterbrook is the Three Cripples, where a shaft is being sunk on a promising lead, which shows material progress with the depth attained. The spring of 1908 opens with considerable activity in the mining section of our county, and the prospects warrant the statement that we have entered upon a period of development that will not end till the Medicine Bow Range is compelled to yield up its riches. The minerals discovered are gold, silver and copper, with occasional finds of rarer metals than these.

Coal has been discovered at many points in Albany County. The pioneers used to obtain it in the vicinity of Rock Creek when they were freighting across the Laramie Valley, using it for blacksmithing purposes. For several years the Fee mine on Dutton Creek was worked and the product sold in this city. The Vogelsang mine, 23 miles west of Laramie, was worked years ago and is again being developed. Recent tests prove that the coal is equal for steam purposes to the famous Hanna product and that it is a good gas coal. The vein is eight feet in thickness and it is so accessible that there is promise of cheaper fuel for the city and a nice profit for the owners. The L., H. P. & P. railroad runs within three miles of the mine.

Douglas Consolidated Placer.



LARAMIE Is a city of more than 8,000 inhabitants. It is the county seat of Albany County and the location of the State University, the Agricultural College, the U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station and the State Fish Hatchery. It is an important division point of the Union Pacific railway, which has its rolling mills, roundhouses, ma-

ries, the city is becoming a manufacturing center. With its fine business blocks, public buildings, beautiful homes, trees and flowers, it is one of the most beautiful cities in the state, and none is more desirable in which to live. Building is continually going on, business is active, various new industries are continually receiving attention, and there is practically no



chine shops, tie-preserving plant and feeding and shipping stock yards located here. The Laramie, Hahns Peak and Pacific railroad is completed west from Laramie as far as Centennial, about 30 miles, and contracts have been let for the construction of the road a number of miles beyond this point. The Denver, Laramie and Northwestern is projected through Laramie. With its plaster mills, brick plant and other indus-

poverty or illiteracy. The city streets and natural country roads are unusually good, and the city could hardly be excelled as a market place for the farmer and stockman to dispose of his produce, or as an educational center in which to live in order to provide cultural advantages for his family. It is the seat of the University of Wyoming, an advantage that no head of a family should overlook when seeking a location for a home.

What has made it the delightful home city of the west? Why do its residents love it and avow their purpose to spend their declining years within its limits?

Laramie's situation is such that it is protected to a large degree from the high winds that sweep more exposed sections of the Rocky Mountain plateaus. On three sides it is hemmed

fortable sleep at all times. This makes the Gem City an ideal spot for those who are compelled to flee from the torrid heat of the big cities. Here, either in the city or country, health and a feeling of contentment are restored to those who are worn out by the business cares and responsibilities of large interests and who seek rest and recreation.



in by mountains. Old Snowy lifts its hoary head to the west; the Medicine Bow Range circles around to the south, and the Black Hills lie to the east. All are beautiful; all add to the magnificence of the city.

The atmosphere at Laramie is bracing and invigorating. Its summer days are sufficiently warm to mature grains and vegetables, and its nights are cool enough to permit of com-

The death rate here is probably lower than at any other point in the nation. Perhaps our pure mountain water contributes largely to this result. No city has better water, and it is furnished to the consumer free. All that any user has to do is to pay for his lateral pipe and connections. The reservoir and the main aqueduct are absolutely free. No water tax is collected.

WATER AND FUEL

Prime considerations in the life of the pioneer are water and fuel. The first thing settlers ought to ask when going into a new country is, "What kind of a water supply have you? Is it good for domestic uses as well as for irrigation?" The answer by an Albany County man is easy. The county is traversed from end to end by beautiful streams, whose waters are as pure as the mountain air. Wells are not used in the City of Laramie, the entire supply being obtained from the City Springs, which are located two and one-half miles to the east of the town. From these springs there is a constant flow of approximately 2,000,000 gallons every 24 hours of water containing just enough lime to render it healthful. It is cold enough in the city system to render icing unnecessary.

Firewood is obtained from the Laramie Mountains, to the east of the city, and from the Medicine Bow National Forest, to the west. Settlers have no trouble in getting permits to use all the timber they require for domestic purposes. It is mostly pine and of good quality. In addition to this supply, coal of excellent quality is near at hand and at low rates. Good coal is delivered at Laramie homes for \$5 per ton. Coal suitable for manufacturing purposes

is sold for less money. The development of mines nearer Laramie than those at Hanna gives promise of a much lower rate.

And thus are two of the most essential necessities for the comfort of the human being provided by nature with a lavish hand.



CLIMATE

The health and happiness of a people, as well as their success in agriculture, are closely related to the climate and weather of a region. In general, the climate is characterized by great dryness of the atmosphere, with a consequent large percentage of sunshine, cool nights, and never excessive heat during the day, while,

contrary to what would be expected, the minimum temperatures at Laramie have not been so low as those either north or south of us. There is a large amount of air movement, but because of the high altitude and lightness of the atmosphere, there is seldom any damage resulting from wind, while the cool air is always kept pure and filled with electricity and ozone, which give it a snap at once energizing and delightful. The largest amount of rainfall comes in the spring and summer, when it is most useful to the farmer, and the falls and winters are so dry and open that bicycles and automobiles are used the year around. Seldom during the fifteen years for which we have records has the maximum temperature, even for a single day, during the summer, reached 90%. The principal characteristic of the weather in the nature of single storms consists of an occasional heavy wind during the winter and spring months, sometimes accompanied by snow. Such storms never last more than two or three days and the stock losses even on the open range are very light. It seems that all the factors of climate tend to produce quick growth and most nutritious stock foods. Chemical analyses of our forage plants indicate that they are unusually rich in protein, and digestion trials have shown them to be highly digestible.



MISCELLANEOUS

The true value of wheat as food for live stock is not generally understood. This is due to the fact that wheat has always been considered human food and too valuable to be fed to stock. In the eastern states, where the average yield of wheat is from seven to twelve bushels per acre, the small production of grain on high priced land, and the presence of cheaper corn, has prevented the general use of wheat for stock. The use of corn for fattening stock has become so universal, and so little has been known of the feeding qualities of wheat, that stockmen generally entertain the opinion that they cannot fit beef, mutton or pork for market unless corn can be obtained. The finest meats in the world are produced in Scotland, where the animals are fed root crops, small grains and the by-products of mills. Scientific experiments in this country have proved that wheat is as valuable a fatterer and meat producer as is corn, and that wheat bran is almost as valuable, pound for pound, as the whole wheat, when fed to cattle.

Every year our ranchmen are growing better live stock and taking better care of it. This stock is now generally ranged in fenced pastures during the summer and turned on the meadows and fed hay during the winter months. There is demand for feed which may be used to keep the young stock growing and to fit for market that which it is desired to sell. During the past few years hay in the Laramie Valley has been worth from \$8 to \$12 per ton, and much of the time

it has brought even higher prices than this in the town markets or as feed for stock on the ranches. In order to produce the best stock, it is important that some grain be fed with the hay, and it would be economy to feed more of the concentrated foods and less roughage.

There are more than 1,000 varieties of wheat known in the world, and we have grown more than half that number at Laramie. All the different classes of wheat which are grown in various parts of the world succeed in the Laramie Valley.

Several of the older writers on alfalfa made statements that it would thrive at any altitude below 6,000 feet. On the Experiment Station farm at Laramie it was demonstrated that the conditions were favorable to the production of alfalfa in the Laramie Valley, and now there are some extensive fields along both the Big and Little Laramie Rivers and under the



Pioneer Canal. Where the conditions are favorable for its growth, alfalfa, is pronounced, without reserve, the most valuable fodder plant under cultivation for the arid region. It is so highly esteemed in other places that eastern farmers are overcoming the difficulty of growing it under rainfall, and it is becoming an important crop in almost every state in the Union. Its points of advantage over other hay crops are: First, its large yield per acre, returning two to three times the amount secured from native hay; second, its hardiness and permanence after getting started, standing drouth well and giving maximum crops until at least seven or eight years old; third, its high nutritive value, any kind of stock making flesh and fat upon it, and fourth, its fertilizing value, for, instead of impoverishing the soil, it enriches it by fixing free nitrogen from the air, leaving it in fine condition for other crops.



At Portland in 1905 the Wyoming agricultural exhibit won 80 gold medals out of a total of 114 awards to the state. Our Experiment Station took the gold medal on its collective exhibit of grains.. Albany County, gold medal on collective exhibit of oats, flax, rye, barley, wheat and meadow grass. Mr. E. J. Bell of the Millbrook ranch took gold medal on white oats and hulless barley.

An irrigation project under the Carey Land Act has just been initiated in the Laramie Valley. The lands lie in townships 17, 18 and 19 of ranges 74 and 75. Approximately 15,000 acres of land will be irrigated by this one project. Water will be obtained from the Little Laramie River, using Lake James as a storage reservoir. This lake will store 41,000 acre feet, or more than enough to supply water to the lands under the project. The Carey act provides that companies may make contracts with states wherein the act applies for the building of irrigation works and the selling of water rights to individuals. The individual contracts with the irrigation company and then files upon the land at the state land office. The price per acre under this act is 25 cents at the time of filing and 25 cents per acre at the time of final proof. The cost of water rights average somewhat lower than under the government projects.

All grass crops and grains reach great perfection, producing large yields of the very best quality. There is nothing in the climate which interferes with health, and Laramie is gaining a reputation as a summer resort and sanitarium.



RECREATION

A country that does not offer some source of pleasure to the homesseeker is not a good one for humanity, for what is life without some fun? The invigorating mountain atmosphere, the tang of the pine forests, the rippling, dashing mountain streams, the wildness of nature, are all an inspiration. Add to this the deer of the mountains, the antelope of the plains and the trout of the streams, and one has an ideal country for an outing. In certain sections of our county, too, there is an occasional bear, and mountain lions have had their hides nailed to the fence. To reach good trout fishing from Laramie is but an hour's drive in an auto and over the finest mountain roads imaginable. Hundreds of people bring back the glow of health and the power to renew the toil of business activity through a few days' outing along our mountain streams. In the way of small game the sportsman finds vast numbers of geese, ducks, grouse, sagehens, snipe and other game birds. The illustration shows some of the birds mentioned.

Albany County is the angler's paradise. From a single pool the sportsman may take four different kinds of trout—the brook, the rainbow, the Lock Leven and the native mountain trout. Big ones, too. Trout that give the angler "a run for his money." In the early history of Wyoming there were no trout in the North Platte and its tributaries. Wise people said that nature had not planted them there because they would not live in those streams. Fortunately Wyoming had a fish commissioner who took no stock whatever in the opinions or the reports of the wise men who did not make personal investigation. The streams were stocked with trout and have proved wonderfully well adapted to the maintenance and propagation of fish. Every stream teems with the speckled beauties.



Result of a "Wild Goose Chase" Near Laramie

EDUCATION

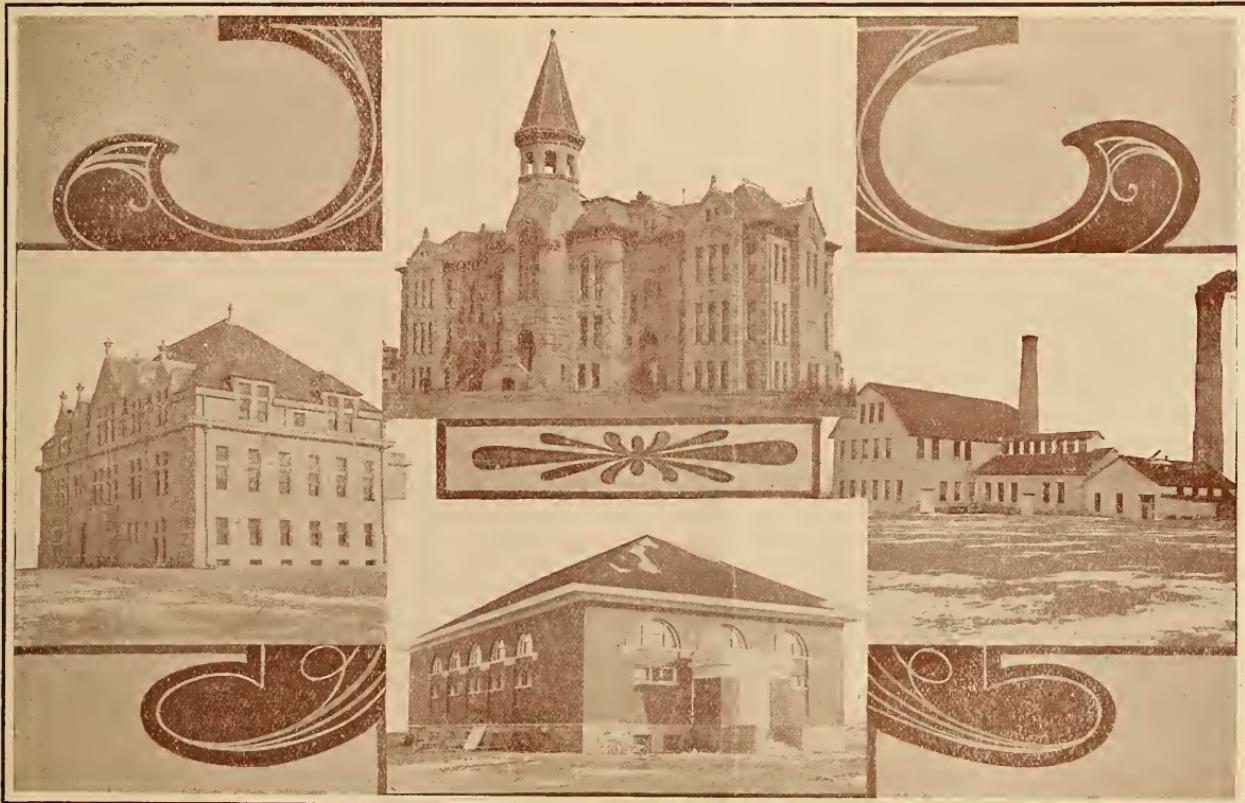
The schools of Wyoming are second to none, and in Albany County every facility is extended to the children, however

isolated are their homes, to secure an education. Schools are provided where there are even a very small number of pupils, and Laramie has three good schools, including a high school

which fits the young people for the State University.

The University of Wyoming, located at Laramie, is an admirable institution, which offers splendid courses in literature, science and art, as well as in mining, mechanical and irrigation engineering, agriculture, music, domestic science and commerce.

The University is founded and maintained for the purpose of being as useful as possible to the people of Wyoming, and the various regular and special courses carried on under the direction of the faculty are of the greatest practical benefit.



TRANSPORTATION

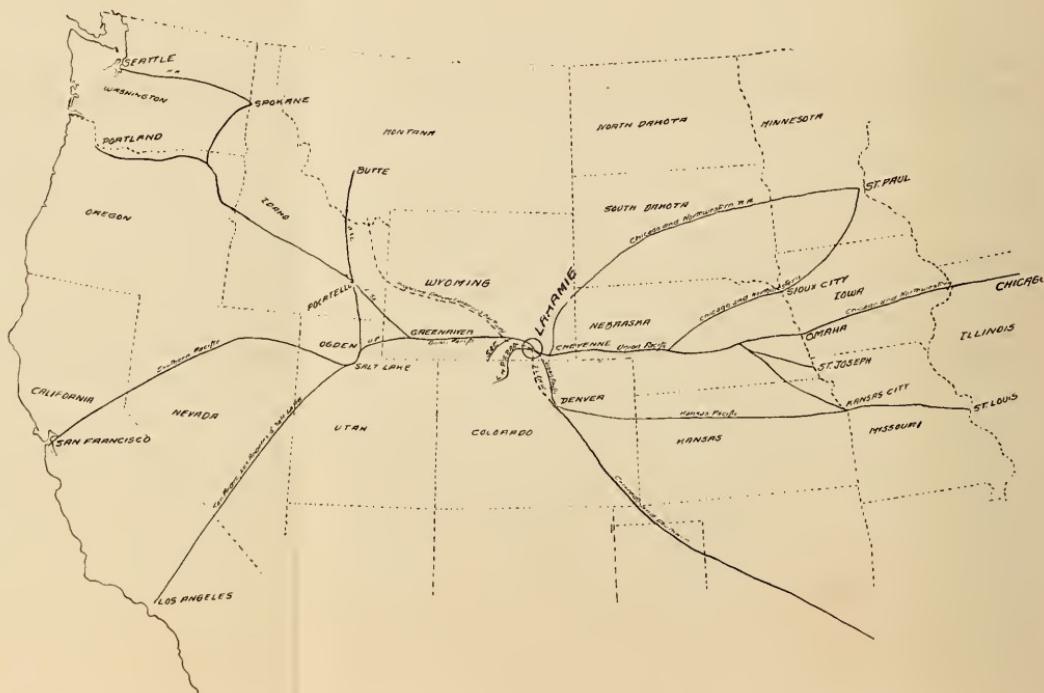
striking way the extraordinary advantages of the situation of Laramie in a geographical and transportation way. Midway between the Pacific Coast and the Mississippi Valley, on the main line of the chief road in the Harriman system, with many lines converging from the west and diverging to the east, and vice versa, there is no city in the west which has greater facilities for gathering materials and distributing products in either direction.

With seven churches, splendid schools and the University of Wyoming, religious and educational work are carried on in a manner entirely satisfactory to the most exacting moralist. The gambler is not permitted to ply his avocation, and the saloon is kept within proper bounds, being prohibited entirely on the main business streets of the city and at the same time compelled to pay a license sufficiently high to keep the riff-raff out.

It has been stated that more residents of Laramie own their own homes than those of any other city in the entire west. Generally speaking, these homes are beautiful and commodious. Lawns are well cared for and there is an appearance of thrift and energy throughout the city.

Possibly local building, savings and loan associations have been responsible more than any other agency for this condition of affairs. Since 1878 these institutions have been constantly lending money to the people of Laramie for the purpose of building homes.

Old residents have more confidence now than ever before in the future of their city.





WHAT WE NEED



A man with \$75,000 to invest in a good hotel.

A theater with a seating capacity of from 600 to 1,000, built in a modern way.

A thousand farmers to take hold of the irrigated lands that are being placed upon the market.

Men with sufficient means and experience to properly develop the big cement proposition that lies to the southwest of the city. Portland cement is a commodity always in demand.

News item from state paper: "During the month of March two of the plaster mills at Laramie shipped plaster enough to make four trainloads of more than forty cars each—trains that were drawn by the largest class of engines in service on the Wyoming division—a total of more than 160 carloads."

Further information furnished by the Laramie Commercial Club.

Men of push, brains and foresight to aid in the development of one of the most beautiful valleys in the Rocky Mountain region.

A practical glass man to rejuvenate the old works and make glass for the people of the inter-mountain country. We have the materials.

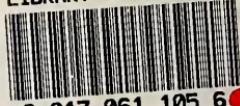
Agriculturists who have had experience in combining farming with stock raising, as the valleys are specially adapted to this kind of husbandry. Stock should go to market fat.

JUST A HINT

Quotation from the report of the Wyoming Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition: "Wyoming exhibitors received 125 awards, a larger number than any state or foreign country received in the two departments of Mines and Agriculture, where the Wyoming exhibits were shown, and the Grand Prizes awarded Wyoming grown grains were the result of actual tests by weight—for the excellent quality and size of the grain."



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A Band of Sheep on the Open Range.

For further information in relation to Albany County or the State at large, address the
State Board of Immigration, Cheyenne, Wyo.

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